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BORDER TROOPS DAY: MAJ GEN LATYSHEV

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 10, May 80 signed to press
7 May 80 pp 32-37

[Article by Maj Gen A. Latyshev, chief of the USSR KGB Border Troops Political Directorate: "On Permanent Patrol"]

[Text] According to a glorious tradition, at the end of May each year border guard posts and subunits [podrazdeleniye] are decked out in their holiday finery. Standing stiffly at attention, the Border Troops with feeling repeat the stirring words from the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Ukase: "Taking into account the combat deeds of the Border Troops and their important role in the defense of the USSR state borders, establish the holiday 'Border Guard Day.'"

Already 62 years have passed since the day Vladimir Il'ich Lenin signed the Council of Peoples' Commissars decree establishing border security. Our troops are proud that the great leader of the revolution and of the Soviet state stood at the cradle of the troops. They are true to Lenin's behests that taught "the first commandment of our policy, the first lesson... that all workers and peasants must master is to always be on guard...."

For a long time the people have looked upon the guardians of the border as the personification of vigilance and courage. And, this is profoundly correct. The Border Troops, being a component of the Soviet Armed Forces, accomplish special missions within the USSR Committee of State Security system. They have won national love and respect due to their indefatigable revolutionary vigilance, valor, and gallantry. The troops have travelled a heroic path, have inscribed many sparkling pages in the chronicle of the armed defense of the Nation of Soviets, of the defense of her borders, and now carry high the banner of fidelity to the party cause, to the Soviet people, they vigilantly guard the borders of the beloved motherland.

Everyone who visits the border today becomes familiar with the life at border outposts and on ships, continually senses the atmosphere of universal inspiration and excitement. The enthusiasm with which the troops accomplish the missions with which they are tasked especially manifests itself during socialist competition for a worthy greeting to the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday and the 35th anniversary of the Soviet peoples' Victory in the Great Patriotic War. This mood helped the personnel mark their 62d anniversary with new military successes.

The desire to serve the motherland in a Leninist manner completely rules the Border Troops' thoughts and feelings. They are closely linked with the Communist Party, they unanimously approve of and support its foreign and domestic policy. Our troops know that the CPSU, consistently and firmly implementing the great plans for the country's economic and social development passed by the 25th CPSU Congress, do not for a moment diminish their attention to questions of the defense of the Soviet state, maintenance of state security, defense of the border, they paternally are concerned about the defenders of the socialist fatherland. This inspires them, summons them to new feats for the glory of the motherland.

The high evaluation of the military labor of the border's sentries, contained in the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Ukase "On Establishment of the Annual Holiday 'Border Guard Day,'" in the greeting of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers in connection with the 60th anniversary of the Border Troops, and in the letter from comrade L. I. Brezhnev to personnel of the outstanding posts bearing the names of Heroes of the Soviet Union, elicit justifiable pride in our troops' hearts. The border guards also understand that the party tasks them with even greater responsibility for the inviolability of the USSR state borders.

Guarding a border is enormous and difficult labor. It provides no breathing space, day or night. But, it is to the highest degree honorable labor as well. A border post is always a remote garrison. Service here involves overcoming many difficulties, for a border is the scorching heat and drought of the desert, the head-spinning heights of steep mountain slopes enshrouded in fog, the remoteness of taiga labyrinthes. Our troops, loving their native land fervently, love the border just as much, it is their sacred position. Their entire life, each movement of their soul is inspired by this love. In the Pamir or Tyan'-Shan, it is possible from afar to see on the mountainside the words "Motherland! Your borders are sacred and inviolable!" The hand of some soldier wrote this, letting the rock state that which is dear to and close to the heart of each border guard.

Our troops protect the borders of a great power--the standard-bearer of all forces battling against the threat of a new world war, struggling for the social progress and happiness of peoples. The Soviet people have lived in peace for 35 years now. This became possible due to the unceasing concern of the Communist Party and of the Soviet government for strengthening the defensive

capability of our country, for preservation of and consolidating peace throughout the entire world. The positive shifts in international life, which were the hallmark of the 1970's, are inseparably linked with the name Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, a fervent fighter for peace and happiness of peoples, with his truly titanic activities directed towards ensuring conditions favorable for building communism in the USSR, strengthening world socialism's position, supporting peoples' struggle for national liberation and social progress, for prevention of aggressive wars, and for consistent realization of the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The peaceloving foreign policy course of our party responds to the fundamental interests of all peoples and avails itself of their support. But, it elicits malice and hate from the enemies of peace. Imperialist forces, the most reactionary circles in the USA primarily, have been trying for a long time to disrupt and bury the relaxation in international tensions. Perverting the foreign policy of the USSR, inflating the myth of the "Soviet military threat" they invented, they spur on the arms race in every way possible, they attempt to change the correlation of forces in their favor, to achieve military superiority. The present Beijing government, conducting a great power hegemonistic policy that is inimical to the cause of peace and socialism, are imperialism's obvious accomplices.

Today, like more than 60 years ago, the imperialists are insane with the dream of destroying the new world given birth to by Great October. Recognizing the Soviet Union's might, they already have ceased depending upon strangling socialism using only weaponry. Our enemies, not ruling out a military solution to the problem, are now placing special hopes on subversion of the Soviet state from within. They insolently impugn our system, socialism. Organizing ideological diversions against Soviet society, including under the flag of "protecting human rights," bourgeois ideologists consider that the younger generations of people in the USSR, not having known the capitalist yoke from personal experience, will accept at face value their tales about "paradise" in the capitalist countries.

Border guards continually are involved with attempts by foreign espionage and other subversive centers to carry out ideological diversions against the Soviet Union. Imperialism's special services strive to use for their dirty goals expansion of our country's economic and cultural ties with countries in the West and the development of international tourism. Characteristic in this regard is the confession of the American newspaper WALL STREET JOURNAL, which wrote: "The United States initiated a new--not nuclear, not ballistic--intercontinental weapon: the American tourist."

Annually millions of foreign citizens travel to the USSR. Most are honest people who wish to see the Soviet Union with their own eyes. But, sometimes beneath the guise of a tourist are hidden the emissaries of imperialist intelligence agencies and all kinds of foreign "centers." They attempt to secretly bring anti-Soviet literature and other ideologically harmful materials into the USSR. Guarding the interests of their motherland, border guards decisively curb the actions of imperialist agents on our borders.

Regarding the designs of imperialism's apologists to "inundate" the USSR with ideologically harmful anti-Soviet literature, our position on this question is clear. Our doors, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, will always be closed to editions propagandizing war, coercion, racism, and misanthropy. And, moreover they will be closed to emissaries of foreign secret services and emigrant centers inimical to us.

The Border Troops' missions are very important. Although at present we share a border hundreds of kilometers long with the fraternal countries of socialist brotherhood, one which has become a border of peace and friendship, there still remain many sectors where one must be exceptionally vigilant. A border, underscored CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Chairman of the USSR Committee of State Security Yu. V. Andropov, as usual remains the channel via which our enemies attempt to infiltrate agents, to carry out provocations and other subversive activities.

Our troops counteract these imperialist intrigues through political maturity, excellent combat training, and border skill. Guarding the Soviet people against the hostile actions of bourgeois intelligence, they operate within the framework of the new USSR Constitution, which looks upon the protection of a border as one of the important missions of a national state, a component of the function of defending the socialist fatherland, and maintaining the security of the USSR.

The powerful economic potential of a nation of developed socialism also is reflected in the degree to which our troops are equipped, a degree elevated recently to a qualitatively new level. The technical upgrading of border detachments, sea brigades, and aviation units [chast'] made it possible to ensure precise coordination of all resources in border defense on land and at sea. This resulted in a significant increase in troop capability to both detect and detain border violators and interdict armed provocations. Striking changes in the personnel have also taken place. Educated troops are guarding the border; more than 90 percent have a secondary education. We have well-trained officer cadres.

The military-political situation on many sectors of the border remains complex and strained, due primarily to United States policy of consolidating its positions in the capitalist states contiguous to the USSR and the U.S. desire to convert these countries into strongpoints for launching actions hostile to us. Our troops always remember the CPSU guidance that, as long as we live in an uneasy world, we cannot for a moment slacken our vigilance against the imperialists' intrigues.

An important role in accomplishment of the missions with which our troops are tasked falls to ideological work. The Border Troops always have been strong due to the high political consciousness of the personnel. Under contemporary conditions, the significance of the morale factor continues to increase. Therefore, formation of a Marxist-Leninist world outlook in the troops, their development of ideological convictions, of dedication to the party, to the ideals of communism, of a love for their people, their socialist motherland--this is the central mission in party-political work in troop units.

Indoctrination of our troops in a spirit of ideological maturity and selfless devotion to their duty to the motherland has been especially stepped up and became more subjective, more viable after publication of the CPSU Central Committee Decree "On further improvement in ideological and political-indoctrinational work." As is known, fully underscored in this document is the decisive role of the spiritual factor in construction of a new world and defense of its conquests. Communists in the Border Troops understand that increasingly effective ideological work, maintenance of a complex approach to troop indoctrination, a high scientific level, practicality and specificity, and the offensive nature of propaganda and agitation require great creative efforts from party warriors. All their ideological and indoctrinational activities are replete with the spirit of the 25th CPSU Congress decisions. These activities recently were enriched with new content, their volume grew, the forms and methods of ideological effect on personnel became more varied.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speeches, his books "Aktual'nyye voprosy ideologicheskoy raboty KPSS" [Urgent Questions of CPSU Ideological Work], "Na strazhe mira i sotsializma" [On Guard of Peace and Socialism], "Malaya zemlya" [Little Land], "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth], "Tselina" [Virgin Lands], and the recommendations and positions on questions of Communist indoctrination of the masses expressed therein exert an enormous salutary effect on this process.

Underscored in Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev's works is the necessity for high political vigilance of the Soviet people in the face of increasing subversive activities by imperialism's special services. This party requirement fully applies to border guards. Only politically mature, vigilant troops can erect a reliable barrier in the path of enemy intelligence agents. Confirmation of this is the entire lengthy history of the Soviet Border Troops.

A special place among the moral-political qualities a border guard must possess falls to vigilance honed to a high degree. Keeness and ingenuity always help the sentries of the Soviet border emerge victorious in duels with the most insidious and cleverest enemy. Vigilance relative to border service is that fine sense concerning the enemy, concerning his covert, carefully camouflaged thoughts and actions. It manifests itself in the ability, from the most minute signs, to divine the enemy's subterfuge, in sharp eyesight permitting timely unmasking, as the saying goes, the wolf in sheep's clothing. Indoctrinating the troops with this sense, Border Troops commanders, political organs, party, and Komsomol organizations invariably use Lenin's behests and party instructions on vigilance.

Communists develop in border guards professional qualities--courage, valor, awareness of personal responsibility for defense of the motherland, discipline--from lofty military examples. And, the history of our troops provided them innumerable multitudes. Last year in June we marked 40 years from the day the Great Patriotic War began, the day when troops on the western border, the first to receive the surprise enemy attack, shielded the fatherland with

their chests. They demonstrated to the entire world what the Soviet man is capable of if he is defending the socialist fatherland, defending communist ideals. Each border post then was a fortress, each border guard a hero who refused to give up even an inch of his native soil without a fight. And today, the heroes of past years invisibly stand in a common formation with the young troops, march with them on the patrol paths, filling the hearts of the heirs of glorious combat traditions with courage, sharpening their hearts, assisting in keeping the border securely locked.

Indoctrination of vigilance requires not only well-established propaganda and agitation, but active organizational work as well. Border Troop political organs and party organizations accumulated the rich know-how of complex accomplishment of this mission. It is pertinent to examine this example. The party organization headed by Maj V. Borzenko works skillfully and with initiative. Communists proficiently explain to the personnel the international situation, the situation on the border, and reveal the subversive activities of imperialist intelligence. The creative approach of communists to questions of service and irreconcilability to any instances of carelessness is characteristic of this party collective. Each border guard detail is under the scrutiny of CPSU members. The tasks of ensuring avanguard role for communists in service are regularly discussed at party and bureau meetings. Here they continually are concerned about rational assignment of party members and candidate members to the decisive sectors. Robust party groups are in operation at all border outposts. This all makes it possible to successfully accomplish the mission of reliably defending the border.

Communists are the leading force in the Border Troops. This was always the case. The heroic history of the defense of Soviet borders is confirmation of the selflessness of party members, their fearlessness and indefatigability, the ability to lead the masses. When we discussed this, we involuntarily recall an event marked in the history of the Border Troops that is linked with the name V. I. Lenin. Vladimir Il'ich demonstrated special concern about the selection for the Border Troops of individuals capable of maintaining the high morale spirit of the personnel and iron discipline. At a 14 May 1921 meeting of the Central Committee Politburo attended by V. I. Lenin, one entry made when solving the problem "On Border Defense" was "To strengthen the Border Troops with communists." A laconic phrase. But, what an enormous concept contained therein! Thousands of the party's best warriors, dispatched upon Lenin's instruction to strengthen the border defenses, transformed the Border Troops into a barrier inviolable to enemy agents.

Those who today defend the motherland's orders with a party card by their heart faithfully follow the course of the warriors from Lenin's Guards. They are always out in front in the most difficult sectors, leading the troops through word and deed. Communists are to be found where it is always the most dangerous, where spies are most likely to appear. That is why about 70 percent of the border violators are detained by these border details headed by CPSU members and candidate members. Last year more than 100 Border

Troop communists were awarded the medal "For Excellence in Defense of the USSR State Border."

New, significant successes in military labor and in combat and special improvement have been achieved through the intense efforts of all party members--commanders and political workers, specialists, and rank and file soldiers of the Border Troops in the year of the Lenin Jubilee. Victors in socialist competition were awarded Travelling Red Banners of the Border Troops Military Council. Included are the Red Banner border detachment commanded by Col D. Tkachenko, "Brest" separate traffic regulating point, the brigade of patrol boats where Capt 1st Rank G. Proskurdin is chief of the political department, and the aviation unit commanded by Col A. Naydenov. The number of outstanding subunits is growing noticeably. On the right flank among them are designated outposts, many of which have retained this honorary rank for several years in a row. Thus, for example, Outpost imeni N. Golubnitskiy has been ranked outstanding for 14 years.

Political organs attentively monitor the growth of the party ranks, that party organizations select the best troops and primarily those serving on the forward edge of the battle area, those who go on patrol. Concerning themselves with ensuring high final results of troop service activities, political organs and party organizations are concentrating their efforts on the outposts, ships, and traffic regulating points--those locations where success and border defense is decided--and unceasingly improve their ideological and organizational work.

This all facilitates the formation of a brave, steadfast border guard distinguished for his inseparable solidarity with the fatherland, with its interests and concerns. Even during the most difficult moments of his military labor, a border guard always will remember that behind him is his native land and this gives him courage, bravery, and valor. Thus it was in July of last year during repulsion of one Maoist provocative sally in a sector of the Red Banner Eastern Border District, when four armed Chinese servicemen violated the USSR border and penetrated Soviet territory. Jr Sgt S. Skibchik and Pvts N. Berdnik and I. Khairov, on detail in that sector, gave a decisive rebuff to the provocateurs.

One can provide many such examples. All are convincing evidence of reliable, heroic service of the Border Troops, who derive strength and will from the wise leadership of the Communist Party. This very party, Lenin's party, at all stages of the development of the Nation of Soviets determined and are determining the specific missions of border guards. This very same party, our rudder, arms border guards with a clear understanding of lofty service goals, ideologically tempers them, reinforces in peoples' hearts bravery and courage, selfless devotion to the socialist motherland and to the ideals of communism. The party ceaselessly concerns itself about the impregnability of the Soviet border, about its sentries. For border guards this is an inexhaustible source of inspiration and of their decisiveness to give their all in service of the beloved fatherland.

National support for their struggle against a treacherous enemy is among the vital sources of our troops' successful activities. F. Ia. Dzerzhinskiy, who made an exceptionally great contribution to organization of the Soviet border's defense and establishment and development of our troops, taught border guards to continually strengthen friendship with the local population and to count on its help. The role of the workers in a developed socialist society in defense of our country's borders increased even more.

There is a wonderful aphorism given birth to by life itself which has become a combat slogan: "All the people defend the border." In order that the profound meaning of these words are crystal clear, we will state that today every fourth violator of the border or of the border regimen is detained with active participation of the local populace. Each time the necessity arises, kolkhoz and sovkhoz workers in border areas, pioneers, and school children form up with the troops in green garrison caps. This in deeds is how the patriotism of the Soviet people manifests itself, this is how their vital interest in seeing that no enemy violates our borders with impunity manifests itself.

It is useful to mention this also because the bourgeois press and radio strive to distort the nature of service of Soviet border guards. Resorting to mad-cap inventions and impudent slander, they claim that border guards supposedly now are operating... not in the peoples' interest. But, reality refutes this lie.

Border guards and the local population are linked by true fraternal friendship. Their ties are replete with the deep respect and love of the Soviet people for their keen sentries, their devotion to the motherland, their irreconcilability towards enemies.

Union republic Communist Party central committees, party kraykoms, obkoms, and raykoms provide great assistance to the Border Troops. The Komsomol Central Committee, republican, and local committees place immutable attention on border defense questions. Recently the Komsomol Central Committee Bureau examined the question "On the Work of the Komsomol Organization in the Border Outpost imeni Hero of the Soviet Union A. Makhalin." Discussions revolved around the continually strengthening friendship of the local population and the Border Troops, a friendship which aids in reliably preserving the security of the Soviet Union's state border. The Komsomol Central Committee Bureau passed a resolution expressing concern about even more viable military-patriotic indoctrination of Komsomol members and youths in border regions, about sponsorship by Komsomol organizations for border outposts and ships, about the selection of draftees for service on the border via Komsomol passes.

One cannot but mention the great help the troops of the Soviet Army and Navy render to border guards. Among them exist an old, strong friendship, the sources of which go back to the time when the Border Troops were formed. Border sentries support close ties with army units and ships stationed in border regions. This enriches them through progressive know-how of combat training

in the indoctrination of personnel. Infantrymen and tankers, sailors and aviators are always welcome guests of the border guards. Just like the sentries of our motherland's state borders, they demonstrate concern about the immunity of the Nation of Soviet's borders.

In areas where fraternal socialist states border on our motherland, Soviet border guards accomplish their missions in close coordination with comrades in arms--the border guards of the fraternal socialist states. Together they form a dual barrier against enemy agents.

The defenders of the Soviet state borders are greeting their holiday in a worthy manner. Utterly devoted to the motherland and Lenin's party, they stand a keen combat patrol on the sacred border of our country. Replete with high responsibility for the peace of our fatherland, they assure their native party and the Soviet people that, as before, they will bravely and with honor fulfill their filial duty, that they will reliably and vigilantly protect the peaceful labor of the Soviet people--the builders of communism.

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POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION: IMPORTANCE OF MILITARY WORK

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[Article by Col O. Sokolov, candidate of historical sciences, docent:
"Treat Military Labor Conscientiously.*"]

[Excerpts] Political lessons on this theme are intended to aid the student in thinking through and profoundly understanding the significance of a communist attitude towards labor, to explain the special features of military labor and the role of the USSR economic system in creation of the material foundations of the might of the Army and Navy, and to mobilize soldiers and sailors for effective and quality military labor, as well as model maintenance of weapons and combat equipment and military and public property. Six hours are devoted to the study of the theme. It is advisable to divide this time, as follows: 2 hours for lecture, 2 for self study, and 2 for a seminar.

The following questions should be studied in a /lecture:/ [in boldface]

1. The CPSU on a Communist Attitude Towards Labor. Significance and Special Features of the Military Labor of Army and Navy Troops. 2. Socialist Ownership of the Means of Production--Foundation of the USSR Economic System. Weapons and Combat Equipment--National Property, the Material Foundation of Soviet Armed Forces Might. 3. Treat Military Labor Conscientiously, Fully Protect Weapons and Combat Equipment, Military and National Property.

In a short speech it is desirable to underscore that labor is a source of all of life's goodness, the most fundamental human value. Labor, according to the definition from the classics of Marxism-Leninism, created an individual to a decisive degree capable of social progress. All the material and spiritual riches of human society have been created by the labor of many generations.

*Material for political lessons on the theme "The CPSU On a Communist Attitude Towards Labor and Socialist Property. Treat Military Labor Conscientiously, Protect Military and National Property."

In an exploitive society the requirement to labor for the rich, for the powers that be for simple people is a forced burden, a way to survive, to achieve the means for a meager existence. But, also under these conditions working people have been and are proud of their professional ability, practical skills, the creations of their hands, they pass this on from generation to generation as an important possession. And today, our contemporaries are delighted about the works of the architects of past centuries, about the creations of the feudal and national craftsmen.

Labor in a socialist state, in a society free of exploitation and repression, acquires a completely different character. This is the labor of people for themselves, for the good of family and friends, for the entire nation, in the name of the flowering of the socialist motherland, in the name of communism.

Thanks to the creative, constructive labor of the Soviet people, our country during the years of Soviet power achieved outstanding successes in all spheres of life and reached the forward boundaries of social progress. Speaking on the occasion of his being awarded the Lenin Prize, comrade L. I. Brezhnev noted that the 1980's ahead are the years for solving the multifaceted and complex problems of further development of our economy, science and culture, and social relations. We possess everything necessary to cope with these tasks, to avoid deficiencies, and to make life even better for our peoples. The result depends upon us, upon the millions of workers at plants, in the fields, on the farms, in scientific laboratories, and in the management arena. The result will depend on the discipline, conscientiousness, and zeal of each Soviet person in the sector in which he works. There is no other path to success.

The Soviet troops' labor is organically linked to the intense efforts of all the Soviet people to implement the party plans, to build a communist society. The more successfully the motherland's defenders accomplish the missions with which they have been tasked, the more reliable the guarantee of peace on earth, the more favorable the conditions for the constructive activities of millions of Soviet people.

Concluding the presentation, it is important to emphasize that the law of life for every Soviet soldier, just as for every Soviet person, must be the party demand not to be diluted by success, not to be content with achievements, to continually follow the combat slogan "Work better today than yesterday, and tomorrow better than today," continually improve the quality and effectiveness of military labor, steadfastly improve combat readiness, and protect military and national property.

During /independent/ [in boldface] work students should study V. I. Lenin's works "Velikiy pochin" [Great Initiative] (Complete Works, Vol 39, pp 5-6, 18-19); "Programma Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza" [Program of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union]. (Politizdat, 1976, pp 110-112);

"Konstitutsiya (Osnovnoy Zakon) Soyuza Sovetskikh Sotsialisticheskikh Respublik" [Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics] (Articles 10-18, 31, 32, 40, 60-63); comrade L. I. Brezhnev's report "Ochet Tsentral'nogo Komiteta KPSS i ocherednyye zadachi partii v oblasti vnutrenney i vneshney politiki" (Materialy XXV s"yezda KPSS) [The CPSU Central Committee Final Report and Upcoming Party Tasks in the Field of Domestic and Foreign Policy (Materials of the 25th CPSU Congress)], pp 38, 43, 75-78, 83); comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum on 27 November 1979, CPSU Central Committee Plenum decree (Politizdat, 1979); comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech at the meeting with voters of the Bauman voting district of Moscow (PRAVDA, 23 February 1980); comrade L. I. Brezhnev's speech during the Lenin Prize award ceremony (PRAVDA, 1 April 1980), textbook for political lessons "Na strazhe Rodiny" [Guarding the Motherland] (Voenizdat, 1978, pp 156-158).

In the evening one can organize a showing of the documentary films "Vsegda byt' nacheku" [Always On Guard], "Nasha pervaya zapoved" [Our First Commandment], and "Chasovyye mira" [Sentries of Peace], the filmstrips "Byt' vsegda v boyevoy gotovnosti" [Always Be Combat Ready] and "Na ucheniyakh deystvuy, kak v boyu" [Operate in Exercises as You Would in Combat]. When preparing the lessons, you can use sheets 9-18 in the visual aids set "XXV s"yezd KPSS ob ukreplenii oborony SSSR" [The 25th CPSU Congress on Strengthening the Defense of the USSR] (Voenizdat, 1976).

It is advisable during the /seminar lessons/ [in boldface] to discuss these questions: 1. What forms the foundation of the USSR economic system, what is the role of a socialist economy in supplying weapons and combat equipment to the Army and Navy? 2. The 25th CPSU Congress on a communist attitude toward labor and socialist property. 3. Military labor--a matter of honor for the Soviet troop. Steadfastly improve military skills. 4. Servicemen's responsibility to protect and preserve military property.

It is necessary during lessons with senior NCOs to also discuss the question of forms and methods of their work to indoctrinate subordinates with a desire for steadfast military labor, for skilled mastery of weapons and combat equipment, for model preservation of military and national property.

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MILITARY LEADERS COMMENT ON ARMED FORCES

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian No 19, 7 May 80 pp 10-11

["Excerpts" from replies to a LITERATURNAYA GAZETA questionnaire on the 35th anniversary of victory in the Great Patriotic War, prepared for press by special correspondent Naum Mar]

[Excerpts] On the eve of the 35th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory over the German fascists, the editorial board of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA addressed a group of military leaders who participated in the Great Patriotic War with a request to reply to the following questions:

1. What event of the victorious spring of 1945, the spring when Europe was liberated from fascism, is particularly deeply engraved upon your memory?
2. Where at that time were the units and formations that you commanded operating, and what assistance did they render to the people of that country which our troops liberated from the fascist aggressors?
3. You have served for many years in the Armed Forces of the Motherland. In light of this fact, what would you like to say about the way our Armed Forces are carrying out their internationalist duty?

We will publish the replies to these questions that the editorial office receives.

Reply by Marshal of the Soviet Union I. Bagramyan, twice Hero of the Soviet Union:

Question 3. "The entire history of our Armed Forces is an example of dedication to the great ideas of proletarian internationalism. The victories of the Red Army have always had tremendous international significance. They inspired millions of workers in other countries to struggle for their own social and national liberation.

'not only the fate of our people and the future of the Fatherland, but the fates of dozens of countries and hundreds of millions of people in those various States--that is what was at stake then,' said Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

While still involved in that war, the Soviet Union rendered great military and material assistance to the liberated countries. With its decisive support, the national units and formations of Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Yugoslavia and France were assembled on the territory of the Soviet Union. From the Soviet Union they received the necessary arms, administrative facilities, transportation, ammunition, fuel, equipment, etc.

Thanks to this assistance, hundreds of thousands of troops from the military forces of the Polish and Czechoslovakian Corps, the Peoples Liberation Army of Yugoslavia, as well as from armies and individual units of other countries, fought heroically shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet soldiers. The army of the Mongolian Peoples Republic took an active part in the crushing defeat of the Kwantun army. Our military cooperation grew and reached maturity in the crucible of war. The armed forces of the socialist countries, formed with the help of the USSR after the war, became a reliable defense of the revolutionary conquests of all their peoples.

One cannot but recall the fact that, influenced by the victories of the Soviet Armed Forces and aided by the Soviet Union in the countries occupied by the fascists, the mighty resistance movement grew and expanded. This movement encompassed more than two million men in Bulgaria, Greece, Italy, Poland, France, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia alone!

The Second World War ended in a great victory of the people over the forces of fascism and reaction. The crushing defeat of Hitler's Germany, Imperial Japan and their allies in Europe and Asia opened the way for many peoples and countries to freedom, independence and social progress.

The mighty Armed Forces of the Soviet Union once again demonstrated that they were and always would be true to the international duty bequeathed to us by Lenin."

Reply by Deputy Minister of Defense K. Moskalenko, Marshal of the Soviet Union and twice Hero of the Soviet Union:

Question 3. "I have served in the Soviet Army since August of 1920. From the first to the last day of the Great Patriotic War I took part in it, as did millions of other Soviet soldiers. Being a young general, I first commanded the First Motorized Brigade, then infantry and cavalry corps. I was the commander of a cavalry and mechanized group, and from March of 1942 I was the commander of combined-arms and tank armies which operated in the southwest direction of the Soviet-German front.

As had all the other participants in the war, I had occasion to endure the bitterness and trials of the first period of the war and, later, the joy of the great victory which had cost so much.

It was our victory and a victory of all the freedom-loving peoples of Europe and the world who hated fascism. However, the greatest price for victory, as is well known, was paid by the Soviet people and its army.

Going down the Leninist path, the Soviet Army was and always will be true to its international duty.

The world saw this in May of 1945.

The world sees it even now, in May of 1980."

Reply by Major General of Aviation A. Aleiyukhin, twice Hero of the Soviet Union:

Question 3. "More than 40 years ago, in 1939, I began my military service as a cadet of the Borisoglebsk School for Military Aviators. At that time war was under way in Spain, and battles rumbled across the land in China. We received scanty, fragmented information of how Soviet pilots, including graduates from our school, fought heroically in these battles. How proud we were of their exploits, how we envied them!

The party, the Komsomol, our commanders and our political workers bred in us a profound understanding of the unity of our party and international duties. When our time came, we also tried to be worthy of the great trust of the party and the people.

The regiment on whose staff I served from the first to the last day of the war and in which I rose from ordinary airman to commander of a regiment defended the freedom, honor and independence of our Motherland. While attached to one air division we had to fly wing for wing into battle with pilots of the French air regiment "Normandy-Nemand." The Smolensk, Belorussian, Baltic and French pilots fought in the sky alongside us for the freedom of our country, while we, fighting for our own Soviet land, helped them to liberate France sooner from Hitler's aggressors.

The Motherland is proud of her mighty Soviet Army which justly commands the respect of peoples the world over. To belong to the army of Lenin's great country is good fortune indeed!"

Reply by USSR Deputy Minister of Defense V. Tolubko, Commander-in-Chief of the Strategic Rocket Forces, General of the Army and Hero of Socialist Labor:

Question 3. "Yes, my life has been inseparably linked to the Armed Forces of the Motherland, in whose ranks I have served for 47 years. In my eyes, their fighting might has strengthened. The personnel and the arms change, but the fighting tradition remains unchanged, as well as the most important features which distinguish our Armed Forces.

as V. I. Lenin foresaw, the Red Army on the day of its birth became an army of proletarian internationalism. This was fully demonstrated by the Great Patriotic War.

At this modern stage, the Soviet Armed Forces serve as a mighty stronghold of the powers of peace, democracy and freedom. A convincing and graphic example of the display of internationalism in our day is our assistance to the people of Afghanistan in defending their revolutionary achievements from the aggression of reactionary forces.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev emphasized, 'The spirit of revolutionary internationalism permeates all activities of the Motherland of October in the world arena, and we, the Soviet people, will always be true to this noble principle.'

Reply by USSR Deputy Minister of Defense S. Gorshkov, Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, Admiral of the Navy of the Soviet Union and Hero of the Soviet Union:

Questions 1 and 2: "The winter of victorious 1945 found me at the post of commander of a squadron in the Black Sea Fleet. By this time the Black Sea and its shore regions had been liberated from the German fascist invaders.

Particularly vividly engraved in my memory are the historic events associated with the liberation of the European countries along the Danube in which I took part and which left an unforgettable imprint in the heroic history of our country and in the consciousness of many European peoples. In the time that was hardest for us the peoples of these countries were indeed convinced of the truly internationalist, selfless aid which our country and the Soviet Armed Forces rendered to them.

The beginning of the liberation of the countries on the Danube was the successful execution of one of the largest operations of the Great Patriotic War--the Yassy-Kishinev operation. Taking part in it were the 2nd and 3rd Ukrainian Fronts, the Black Sea Fleet and the Danube river flotilla which I commanded at that time.

The Danube river flotilla assisted the troops of the 3rd Ukrainian Front in crossing the Dnestr estuary. It landed troops on the Rumanian shore, destroyed enemy vessels and provided artillery support to the troops advancing along the shore of the Black Sea and along the Danube. These actions of the flotilla deprived the crushed German fascist troops near Kishinev and Yassy of an escape route across the Danube. In the end, these actions of the flotilla contributed to the destruction and capture of these troops. The execution of these missions in this operation led, as is well known, to Bulgaria's and Rumania's withdrawal from the war.

The preparation for the new operations which had as their goal Hungary's elimination from the war and the liberation of Czechoslovakia demanded that the troops be regrouped in new directions. The poorly developed and half-

destroyed railroad network of Rumania and Bulgaria was unable to handle the large military shipments. The problem was put to the flotilla. Through the dense minefields and the fierce opposition of enemy ships, the vessels of our flotilla shipped during that period of time hundreds of tons of military stores to various points on the Danube.

In many battles, while overcoming the minefields and the powerful opposition of the enemy, the Danube soldiers displayed examples of courage and valor and skill in successfully carrying out their missions under the most difficult of conditions. For its exemplary execution of command orders in battle with the German fascist invaders, the Danube flotilla was awarded three decorations: the Order of the Red Banner, the Order of Nakhimov, First Class, and the Order of Kutuzov, Second Class.

While developing its successful offensive, the Red Army relentlessly pursued resisting German fascist troops who fought as they retreated into Yugoslavia and Hungary.

Relying upon the strongly fortified approaches to Belgrade, the enemy tried to stem the advance of our troops. The ships that had come to Belgrade along the Danube were given their mission: land the troops, provide artillery support for the operations of the ground forces, prevent the enemy's reserves from approaching across the river Sava and use a portion of their forces to support the troops advancing on Zemun, a city to the north of Belgrade.

Together with formations of the Red Army and the partisans of Tito's army, detachments of marines in armored launches, having overcome the minefields and the destroyed trusses of the Belgrade railroad bridge, burst into Belgrade and liberated the Yugoslavian capital and an important fortified position of the enemy on the stretch of land between the Danube and the Sava--the city of Zemun.

During the military operations on the Danube the ships of the flotilla continued fighting for more than 2,000 km, took an active part in the rout of the German fascist hordes in Rumania, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Austria and brought their military banners to Vienna where they greeted the end of the war.

During the military actions the Danube flotilla not only aggressively destroyed the enemy side by side with the Red Army but also provided artillery support for the operations of the 1st Bulgarian Army and the Yugoslavian troops, provided for the shipment of food and fuel to Yugoslavia and eliminated the enemy's massive minefields.

The minefields and the numerous vessels sunk by the enemy on the most difficult stretches of the river turned the Danube into a "death road." Through their heroic efforts in sweeping the river channels, our sailors turned the Danube into a "road of life."

In connection with this I am reminded of an autumn day in 1944. I arrived in Belgrade and met with Comrade Tito. He informed me that there was only enough coal in the city to last for a day or two.

'Could the Soviet sailors help? There is coal in the city of Smederevo on the Danube. How can it be brought to Belgrade? A considerable portion of the Danube is mined,' said Comrade Tito.

I answered that we would try to aid the residents of Belgrade.

In cooperation with the crews of the Yugoslavian and Bulgarian ships under the command of Captain 3rd Class G. N. Okhrimenko, the sailors on the Soviet minesweepers fearlessly destroyed the mines, cleared the channels and, at the same time, brought coal for the power station into the city. While clearing the mines several of the ships were lost. For this feat Captain Okhrimenko was awarded the rank of Peoples Hero of Yugoslavia.

Who had laid these mines? The fascists? No! This had been done by the American and British Air Forces. Although the Germans had retreated to the west, the Americans and the British laid more than 2,500 newly designed magnetic mines, each of which could easily blow up any large ship.

The Allied liaison officers were stationed in Belgrade. I had occasion to meet with one of them.

'How are we to understand these actions on the part of the Allied command?' I asked him.

'You see, sir,' he said perplexedly, 'I cannot discuss questions which lie within the scope of the admiralty. Personally, I am embarrassed before you and the Russian Navy.'

It was sad to hear this confession of a representative of our allies whose function was to coordinate the operations of the Allied Forces."

Question 3. "The international character of our Armed Forces was brought about by the very birth of the Soviet socialist society. From the very first days of their existence, the army and navy of the Nation of Soviets were spokesmen for the friendship and brotherhood of peoples.

All of the more than 60-year history of the Soviet State and its Armed Forces is testimony to this fact.

A great international feat of the Soviet people and its Armed Forces was the crushing defeat of fascist Germany in the Second World War. The Soviet soldier-internationalist brought deliverance to the peoples of Europe from fascist enslavement.

Today, at the request of the revolutionary government of Afghanistan, a limited contingent of Soviet troops are fulfilling their international duty

on the territory of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan--in full accordance with the 1978 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Good-Nighbor Relations between the USSR and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Under new historic conditions the international mission of the Soviet Armed Forces has expanded. In a united battle formation with the armies of the fraternal socialist States they stand guard over the achievements of all socialist cooperation. The common character of the sociopolitical system of our countries and the unity of Marxist-Leninist ideology, goals, tasks and class interests is the immovable basis of the military cooperation of the armies of the fraternal socialist States.

We are proud of the fact that throughout the entire history of the Soviet Navy not a single one of our ships has left its base to take action against any people. Alas, this cannot be said about the navies of certain Western nations. For example, according to the testimony of the Americans themselves, their navy has been used for aggressive purposes in various regions of the world 170 times in the period from January 1946 to December 1975.

Great and honorable is the mission of the Soviet Navy on the Peace shift. The Soviet Navy contributes to carrying out the politics of friendship between peoples, peaceful economic and cultural cooperation and the strengthening and development of ties between our country and the peoples of other States.

Like all Soviet soldiers, sailors in the navy fulfil with honor their patriotic and international duty. Representing the Motherland with dignity and honor, they raise ever higher the great prestige of our army and liberator--prestige which was won by their fathers during the years of the Great Patriotic War."

Reply by Chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee P. Batov, General of the Army and twice Hero of the Soviet Union:

Question 3. "I have been serving in the ranks of the Soviet Army since 1918, that is, for 62 years! One might say that my entire life has been deeply involved with the Armed Forces of the Motherland. With a clear conscience I say proudly at the top of my voice: The Soviet Army--the creation of Lenin, the party and the Soviet people--always was, is and will be the bearer of the sacred legacy of proletarian internationalism.

In the village of Filisovo in the Sretensk volost of the Rybinsk district, in which, during the war years, there were only seven homes, fate chose the son of a poor Yaroslavskaia peasant, Ivan Batov, to go down a great path in life.

From the first days after its birth our Red Army has taught the world lessons in internationalism. In 1936, as is well known, the Soviet State responded to the request of the government of the republic of Spain and sent

a large group of Red Army commanders to aid in repulsing the fascist bands. I was fortunate to be in that group. There I met and became friends with General Lukach, the remarkable Hungarian writer and communist Mate Zalka, the outstanding Italian communist Luigi Longo and with many anti-fascists--Englishmen, Americans and Frenchmen who had come to the republic of Spain to help the people fight the fascist aggressor.

Almost a half-century has gone by since then, and the Soviet Army always and everywhere has given and continues to give lessons on true internationalism.

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NAVAL FORCES: NORTHERN FLEET NEWSPAPER EVALUATED

Moscow ZHURNALIST in Russian No 2, Feb 80 signed to press 15 Jan 80 pp 48-50

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA special correspondent Capt 1st Rank Gennadiy Savichev: "On Ocean Watch"]

[Text] This happened in June 1937. The editorial office of the newly created newspaper KRASNOFLOTETS with its entire staff and the small amount of printing equipment at its disposal was loaded aboard a ship of the new Northern Fleet and put out to sea. The fleet military council had decided that during the summer combat training all the workers in the editorial office and even the newspaper itself should be closer to the sailors.

Many years have passed since then and the Northern Fleet is quite changed, and so is the name of the newspaper. In September 1947 it switched to the PRAVDA format and was renamed NA STRAZHE ZAPOLYARYA. However, its closeness to the sea, the ships and the sailors has not changed. The traditions, which were born and strengthened during the harsh war years, are alive and developing.

There is a large map in the office of the Capt 1st Rank A. Adekov, editor-in-chief of the newspaper's editorial staff. It is dotted with little marks. It is a map of the various countries that the newspaper's correspondents have visited: V. Potuzhnyy, Ye. Krichevskiy, A. Pilipchuk and others. Every day the editorial office receives radio information, reportage, feature stories and articles from the Barents Sea and the Atlantic. As before, the newspaper and fleet are on crucial watch together.

The columns of this newspaper breathe with the sea. Its pages always carry the rubrics "Maritime Training--the Indicator of Combat Readiness," "The Ocean--Learn What is Essential in War," "Participants of Distant Voyages Tell Their Story" and others.

The newspaper helps fleet commanders and political workers organize socialist competition: to compete for the positions of leading ships,

leading units and leading fleet. This is also seen in the rubrics "Socialist Competition: Effectiveness, Quality," "The Fleet is a School of Discipline" and "How Are Things, Initiators?" Considerable space on its pages is devoted to showing the life of the country: construction workers of the five-year plan, the labor exploits of the Soviet people. There is systematic publication of the thematic columns: "Horizon," dealing with science and technology, "Saturday Evening," "People's Control Page" and "The Country's Komsomol Youth." The sailors, petty officers, warrant officers and officers of the Northern Fleet also find material in the newspaper on frontline experiences and features about the heroes of the Patriotic War, and stories about today's people. They can familiarize themselves with reviews of new books about the sea and sailors and read verse and stories by the literary men in the fleet. Material dealing with environmental protection is published regularly: the newspaper actively propagandizes the struggle for clean seas and oceans. This was once said at one of the general fleet meetings: "A seagoing fleet must have a seagoing newspaper." These words have become the motto of the editorial collective. The daily newspaper of the Red Banner Northern Fleet is indeed a seagoing newspaper. Here are some notes from my notebook about its everyday work and its people.

The Problem in Focus

The crew of every naval ship strives to gain the title of outstanding. In socialist competition, of course, this is a very weighty and visible indicator of the final result. It is not easy to achieve this high title. A mass of problems must be successfully resolved. These include combat and political training, and long voyages, and discipline, and leisure and everyday life.

"And what if these problems are as it were brought into focus and other crews are shown how to solve them step by step, using one ship as an example?"

Chief of the information department Capt 2d Rank N. Gavrilenko had this thought. The idea was taken up differently: "Is it worth concentrating the newspaper's attention on a single ship? To become outstanding is not something that takes only a day. And what if there are errors, or even worse, the crew does not gain the title of outstanding?"

"But we learn from our mistakes," was Gavrilenko's retort. Another circumstance raised some doubt also. How will the command and the crew of the ship selected take to the idea? Will they agree to be paraded in front of the entire fleet?

The commander of a small guards antisubmarine ship, guards Capt 3d Rank E. Gerashev and his deputy commander for political affairs guards Sr Lt V. Volodin received the journalists' proposal with optimism: "If you help to make us an outstanding ship then all we can say is thank you."

Work started. The staff workers from the information department became frequent visitors on the ship, whether it was at sea or tied up at the dockside.

Of course, these visits were not lost without trace. Material describing the crew's struggle for the title of outstanding began to appear regularly in the newspaper. At the very start of the year an article entitled "A Crew Goes for Outstanding" appeared. This was a think piece on the tasks facing the ship that could most probably be solved. Things did not go smoothly at first. And having noted this and explained the reasons for the shortcomings, the newspaper printed a critical report: "And Meanwhile We are Muting the Fanfares." In a reportage entitled "Just One Attack" with commentaries by the unit commander, a detailed examination was made of the crew's actions during an attack on an "enemy" submarine.

In general things went well. And at the end of the year material under the title "Scaling the Heights" was published. This was after the competition results had been published and the small guards anti-submarine ship had been declared to be outstanding.

In this connection someone jokingly said to the editor-in-chief: "It's not very tricky to keep tracks of just one small ship. You should focus on the problem at fleet level."

"Oh, we have," Adekov replied. "We regularly publish our column "'Northern Fleet Sailors in the Struggle To Be the Leading Fleet. Experience, Problems, Opinions.'"

"And to what effect?"

"The same," Adekov smiled. "The Red Banner Northern Fleet is the leading fleet in the USSR Navy."

How Initiative Was Born

Letters from sailors. How many there are in the letters to the editor! The letters come by the usual routes and by some not so usual: one passing ships, and abroad naval aircraft.

As is the way with our Sov'et press, many of them are published while others provide journalists with ideas for their stories. It frequently happens that it is precisely with the letters that discussion of an urgent problem begins.

"Dear Editor. I do not know whether or not you will be able to publish my letter but I must write it, I can't do otherwise. And not because I want to reinstate myself in the eyes of my comrades on the ship on which I served until my recent transfer to a new collective. The reason is quite different and I shall try to explain it..."

Thus started a letter from sailor A. Marfutin, a letter touching on moral problems of mutual relationships among people in a military collective. In editorial they thought the letter would provoke some comments, and it did. And on the pages of the newspaper a serious discussion was started on questions of friendship, comradeship and the responsibility of senior people for juniors.

And here is another letter that arrived even earlier. Several years ago. A war correspondent sent it. It should be mentioned that a permanent school for war correspondents operates in the editorial office. Here sailors from various ships learn the rudiments of journalism. Then they are sent off to sea and they send the editorial office material filled with lively, direct impressions. Instances of war correspondents who afterwards become professional journalists after they are demobilized are frequent.

The letter was published. On the front page. In the column "News from ships and units" (chasti). No one thought it would provoke any comments. The facts were just local: a detachment of several people had put themselves on jubilee watch. But the comments did come. One after another. Sailors from another ship sent a letter and reported that they also had decided to stand watch in honor of the victory in the Polar Regions. Then reports started to come in not from individual ships now, but from formations (soyedineniya): hundreds of sailors asked to be put on jubilee watch.

These reports came to the attention of the fleet military council. A special meeting was held. And it was decided to put the entire fleet on jubilee watch.

And that is how once upon a time a letter from a sailor to the editorial office started a jubilee watch by the fleet.

The Destinies of Journalists

People get into journalism in different ways. Vladimir Tkachev, deputy chief editor, served on minesweepers during the war. He was a machine-gunner and antiaircraft gunner.

In the intervals between minesweeping operations, which the launch carried out in the Narva Bay, Tkachev wrote notes for a factory newspaper. He described his comsat comrades and how the minesweeping was done. He was eager to write for a newspaper.

There was one episode that he did not describe to his readers. Once, when Tkachev was lookout when the launch was carrying out its mission at a fairly high speed, he suddenly saw there right in line of the launch one of those evil balloons bobbing up and down on the waves. A mine! At Tkachev's shout the launch swung sharply to the side but it was already too late. The mine moved inexorably toward the ship. It seemed as if the sharp prongs of its detonators were touching the ship. Without thinking Tkachev grabbed a boat hook and pushed it against the steel sphere. It was a fight to the death.

Tkachev was under colossal pressure. Since it was magnetic, the mine was attracted toward the launch and pushed with all its hundreds of kilograms against the sailor. However, he carefully led the mine along the side and managed to push it away astern. When they entered clear water he sighed with relief. But for a long time he was unable to unclasp his fingers; he had seized the boat hook with such inhuman strength,

Tkachev was awarded the Ushakov medal for this exploit. And quite recently he received another government honor--the order "For Service to the Motherland in the Armed Forces of the USSR" third class. This award has worthily crowned his journalistic labor--labor distinguished by the same selflessness and integrity as his feat of arms in the war years.

Here is the story of another editorial colleague. Capt 3d Rank Nikolay Stupnikov graduated from the journalism faculty at Leningrad University. He never thought that he would don the garb of the fleet. The editor-in-chief of the newspaper NA STRAZHE ZAPOLYARYA where Stupnikov was sent for further service, asked him: "How do you plan to start?" Stupnikov answered: "I request to be sent on a long voyage. Without knowledge of the life of the fleet I shall be able to do nothing at the newspaper."

And so he went on a long voyage. Very long. On a submarine. He got everything: the deafening noise of the diesels when the accumulators were being charged, and the whistling of the draft in the compartments during surfacing, and severe storms, and the pitching that wearies the very soul, and the deceptive, watchful calm for hours on end when the submarine is gliding silently in the dark depths, and the meetings, and the conversations with the sailors, and most of all, the life of the fleet that Stupnikov greedily imbibed.

There were other voyages later, but that first voyage and everything he learned was etched in his memory forever. Now when he is aboard ship, Stupnikov does not feel like a novice and he can deal with all the finer points of events with a knowledge of what is going on.

At one time he took it into his head to write a reportage on the fulfillment of combat training exercises by a submarine. He went to sea with her. The submarine carried out the exercise. But in Stupnikov's opinion, not very smoothly. There were shortcomings. The commander of the ship, however, chose not to notice them. He sent the winning citations on to his superiors.

The correspondent described events as he had seen them, without embellishment. The reportage was titled, quite trenchantly, "A Belated 'Fire!'" At fleet headquarters, when the report that the exercises had been carried out was compared with the reportage, there was, of course, bewilderment.

"Why are the assessments so extreme?"

"There's no need to take any account of a journalist" advised the answer from the unit to which the submarine belonged. "He is only an amateur. He knows nothing about combat matters."

"OK, then," replied the headquarters worker, "Let's get everyone together and find out who is right and who is wrong."

Preparing for the meeting, a more serious analysis was probably made of the submarine commander's report. All indicators were carefully checked. Then a new report was issued.

"Never mind the meeting. The journalist is right!"

At First-Hand

Staff workers in the propaganda section are often told: "Your work should all be office work. True, you have to tell about the life of the country, but you can most likely do that without taking a step into the Polar Regions. You publish secondhand information."

The staff workers smile. It is hardly worth explaining to these naive people that they have traveled about almost everywhere in the country in search of interesting material. The only place they have not been is in space. They have been with the metallurgists in Western Siberia, and in the Volga Automobile Plant, and to the machinebuilding plant in Ryazan, and in the Tadzhik kishlak of Kustakuz, where they grow excellent cotton, and in the Kuban, and in Novorossiysk, and in the Ukraine....

Let us say at once that the scope in showing the life of the country is also maritime. For example, there was once a permanent rubric "Between the Gates of the Ocean." The aim of this column was to show the leading sectors and enterprises of the national economy, from Vladivostok to Murmansk.

Material for this column was contributed by USSR ministers A. Tokarev and P. Lomako, deputy ministers A. Novikov and V. Sokolov, and others. All this material was collected by the staff members of the section, first-hand, as they say.

The task of another column--"Return Address--the Entire Country"--is to tell the sailors what is happening in the localities from which they were drafted for service.

Material for this section has been provided by the CPSU Alma-Ata obkom secretary K. Sabdenov, the general director of the production association of the Volgograd Tractor Plant imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy, Hero of Socialist Labor V. Emenov, and Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman Yu. Rusenko.

Real Talent

During the war many well known writers and poets worked on the newspaper: N. Panov, Yu. German, V. Lebedev-Kumach, N. Plerov, A. Sharov, A. Maryanov.

The creative roads of the poets N. Bukin, D. Kovalev and M. Maryukov also started on the pages of the fleet newspaper. In our days, for many creatively gifted sailors the newspaper is the launching pad, the trampoline from which they begin their ascent to the heights of creativity.

A literary society has been functioning in the newspaper since 1957. More than 20 of those who have participated actively in its work have become members of the USSR Writers Union.

And the letters with verses and stories still arrive at the editorial office.

Course student V. Kondriyanenko recently sent in his own verses. "And there is no higher aim in life for us, and so we have donned the uniform of the fleet so that the world will be saved from the crash of war," he wrote.

One of the songs goes: "The Northern Fleet sails the five oceans of the world." It is easy to sing this song but it is not so easy to stand watch at sea. The sailors are away from their own shores for months at a time. And come hail or high water they guard the maritime borders of the motherland. And together with them, with the entire Red Banner Northern Fleet, its daily newspaper--the friend and counselor of the sailors of the Northern Fleet--also maintains the ocean watch.

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9642

CSO: 1801

DECORATIONS AND AWARDS: TEXT OF REVISED STATUTE

Moscow UKAZ PREZIDIUMA VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR OB UTVERZHDENII OBSHCHEGO POLOZHENIYA OB ORDENAKH, MEDALYAKH I POCHETNYKH ZVANIYAKH SSSR--OBSHCHEYE POLOZHENIYE OB ORDENAKH, MEDALYAKH I POCHETNYKH ZVANIYAKH SSSR (Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on Approving the General Statute for Orders, Medals and Honorary Titles of the USSR--General Statute for Orders, Medals and Honorary Titles of the USSR) in Russian 1979 signed to press 27 Jul 79 pp 1-16

[Text of revised statute, Izvestiya Sovetov narodnykh deputatov SSSR, 373,000 copies, 16 pages]

[Text] Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on Approving the General Statute for Orders, Medals and Honorary Titles of the USSR

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet resolves:

1. To approve the General Statute for Orders, Medals and Honorary Titles of the USSR.
2. To acknowledge as invalid:
 - 1) The Resolution of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR of 7 May 1936 "On Approving the "General Statute for Orders of the USSR" as Reworded" (USSR Collection of Statutes, 1936, # 24, p. 220a) except for Article 5.
 - 2) The General Statute for Orders of the USSR, approved by Resolution of the Central Executive Committee and the Council of People's Commissars of 7 May 1936 (USSR Collection of Statutes, 1936, # 24, p. 220b).

Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet
L. Brezhnev.

Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet
M. Geogradze.

Moscow, Kremlin, 3 July 1979

General Statute for Orders, Medals and Honorary Titles of the USSR

With the building of a well-developed socialist society in the USSR, ever more favorable conditions are being created for the all-round development of personality and the application of the individual's creative powers, capabilities and talents, initiative and activity in labor and sociopolitical pursuits.

In accordance with the Constitution of the USSR, labor is of social utility and its results determine man's place in Soviet society. The socialist national State, combining material and moral incentives, encourages innovation and a creative attitude toward work and contributes to making labor the first vital requirement of each Soviet individual. The sacred duty of each citizen of the USSR is the defense of the socialist Fatherland, the strengthening of friendship between the nations and peoples of the multinational Soviet State and the concern for the education of the generation now growing up.

Selfless labor and heroic feats of Soviet people in defending the Fatherland and in fulfilling their international duty, services rendered in the battle for peace and friendship between peoples, lively sociopolitical activities and a concern for the education of children and young adults win the high appraisal and recognition of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union. The best of the best representatives of the Soviet people are honored with the titles of Hero of the Soviet Union and Hero of Socialist Labor, decorated with orders and medals and awarded honorary titles of the USSR.

Soviet awards instituted during the years of the Civil War, the first Five-Year Plans, during the Great Patriotic War and the reconstruction and development of the economy symbolize the history of our great Motherland and speak of the selfless heroism and glorious labor of all generations of Soviet people in the name of communism's triumph.

To be rewarded with the State decorations of the USSR is one of the most important moral incentives in the development of the labor-related and sociopolitical activities of Soviet citizens, in the struggle to carry out the tasks of building communism and in educating the workers in the spirit of constant readiness to defend the socialist Fatherland.

Chapter I

Basic Regulations

Article 1. Orders, medals and honorary titles of the USSR are State decorations of the USSR for special services in the building of communism, in defense of the socialist Fatherland, as well as for other special services before the Soviet State and society.

Article 2. In accordance with the Constitution of the USSR, orders and medals of the USSR are instituted and honorary titles of the USSR established by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Article 3. The awarding of orders and medals and the conferment of honorary titles of the USSR honor the citizens of the USSR.

State awards of the USSR likewise honor enterprises, unions, institutions, organizations, military units (units, formations and military training institutions), union and autonomous republics, krais, oblasts, autonomous oblasts, autonomous okrugs, rayons, cities and other populated areas.

State awards of the USSR may be conferred upon individuals who are not citizens of the USSR, as well as upon enterprises, institutions, organizations and populated areas of foreign States.

Article 4. In accordance with the Constitution of the USSR, the awarding of orders and medals of the USSR and the conferment of honorary titles of the USSR is carried out by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet may empower the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of union republics, the Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of autonomous republics and other State agencies to carry out the decoration of citizens on its behalf.

Article 5. A statute is approved for each order of the USSR, while a regulation is approved for medals and honorary titles of the USSR. The statutes and regulations contain a definition of the services for which the awarding of orders and medals and the conferment of honorary titles is to be carried out. Other rules as well as the procedure for the awarding, conferment and wearing of decorations are likewise established.

The statutes and regulations, descriptions and specimens of orders, medals and chest badges for honorary titles of the USSR are approved by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Article 6. When State decorations of the USSR are awarded, the type of decoration is determined by the nature and degree of services rendered by the recipient.

Recipients of orders and medals of the USSR may again be decorated with the same or other orders and medals of the USSR for new services unless otherwise stipulated by the statutes for orders and the regulations for medals.

Article 7. The awarding of State decorations of the USSR may be carried out posthumously.

Chapter 11

Highest Classes of Distinction

Article 8. The following highest classes of distinction are established in the USSR:

- a) the title of Hero of the Soviet Union,
- b) the title of Hero of Socialist Labor,
- c) the title of "City-Hero," the title of "Fortress-Hero,"
- d) the title of "Mother-Heroine."

Article 9. The title of Hero of the Soviet Union is awarded for personal or collective services to the Soviet State and society. These services are associated with the accomplishment of a heroic feat.

The Hero of the Soviet Union is presented with: the highest decoration of the USSR--the Order of Lenin, a decoration for special distinguished service--the "Gold Star" medal and a citation from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

A Hero of the Soviet Union may again be awarded the Order of Lenin and the "Gold Star" medal for a new heroic feat. He is simultaneously presented with a citation from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Article 10. The title of Hero of Socialist Labor is conferred upon individuals who have exhibited heroism in labor, upon those who through their particularly outstanding innovative activity have made a significant contribution to increasing the efficiency of social production and upon those who have contributed to the development of the economy, science, culture and to the growth of the might and glory of the USSR.

The Hero of Socialist Labor is presented with: the highest decoration of the USSR--the Order of Lenin, a decoration for special distinguished service--the "Hammer and Sickle" gold medal and a citation from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

A Hero of Socialist Labor may again be awarded the Order of Lenin and the "Hammer and Sickle" gold medal for new displays of heroism in labor. The Hero is simultaneously presented with a citation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Article 11. For a Hero of the Soviet Union, a Hero of Socialist Labor, a recipient of the Order of Lenin and the corresponding second "Gold Star" medal or the "Hammer and Sickle" gold medal, as well as for individuals who have been honored with the title of Hero of the Soviet Union or with the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, a bronze bust of the Hero, commemo-

rating the heroic feat of labor, will be erected in the Hero's birth-place or, according to a determination of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in another location.

Article 12. The titles of "Hero-City" and "Hero-Fortress" are conferred for the collective heroism and courage displayed by defenders in the battle for the freedom and independence of the socialist Motherland.

A city which has been awarded the title of "Hero-City" or a fortress which has been awarded the title of "Hero-Fortress" is presented with: the highest decoration of the USSR--the Order of Lenin, a decoration for particular distinguished service--the "Gold Star" medal and a citation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

In a city which has been awarded the title of "Hero-City" or in a fortress which has been awarded the title of "Hero-Fortress," an obelisk is placed. On the obelisk is the image of the Order of Lenin, the "Gold Star" medal and the text of the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the conferment of the title.

Article 13. The title "Mother-Heroine" is conferred upon mothers who have given birth to and raised 10 or more children.

Mothers who have been awarded the title of "Mother-Heroine" are presented with: the order of "Mother-Heroine" and a citation from the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Chapter III

Orders of the USSR

Article 14. The following orders of the USSR are established:

a) to be awarded for revolutionary or labor services, services in the defense of the socialist Fatherland, in the development of friendship and cooperation between peoples and in the strengthening of peace and for other services to the State and society:

The Order of Lenin--the highest decoration of the USSR,

The Order of the October Revolution,

The Order of the Red Banner of Labor,

The Order of Friendship of Peoples,

The Order "Badge of Honor,"

The Order of Labor Glory, Classes I, II and III;

b) to be awarded for services in defense of the socialist Fatherland and for other military services:

The Order of Victory--the highest military order,

The Order of the Red Banner,

The Order of Suworov, Classes I, II and III,

The Order of Ushakov, Classes I and II,

The Order of Kutuzov, Classes I, II and III,

The Order of Nakhimov, Classes I and II,

The Order of Bogdan Khmel'nitskiy, Classes I, II and III,

The Order of Aleksandr Nevskiy,

The Order of the Patriotic War, Classes I and II,

The Order of the Red Banner,

The Order "For Service to the Motherland in the Armed Forces of the USSR,"
Classes I, II and III,

The Order of Glory, Classes I, II and III;

c) to be awarded to mothers who have given birth to and raised many children:

The Order of "Mother-Heroine,"

The Order of "Maternal Glory," Classes I, II and III.

Chapter IV

Medals of the USSR

Article 15. The following medals of the USSR are established:

a) medals and decorations for particular distinguished service:

The medal "Gold Star,"

The gold medal "Hammer and Sickle;"

b) to be awarded for labor services:

The medal "For Labor Valor,"

The medal "For Distinguished Labor Service,"

The medal "Veteran of Labor;"

c) to be awarded for services in defense of the socialist Fatherland and other military services:

The medal "For Bravery,"

The Ushakov Medal,

The medal "For Combat Merit,"

The Nakhimov Medal,

The medal "For a Partisan of the Patriotic War," Classes I and II,

The medal "For Distinguished Services in Defense of the National Frontiers of the USSR,"

The medal "For Distinguished Service in the Military," Classes I and II,

The medal "Veteran of the USSR Armed Forces,"

The medal "For Strengthening Combat Cooperation;"

d) to be awarded for services in achieving the most important economic tasks of the USSR:

The medal "For the Restoration of Ferrous Metal Undertakings in the South,"

The medal "For the Restoration of the Coal Mines of the Donets Basin,"

The medal "For the Cultivation of Virgin Lands,"

The medal "For the Construction of the Baykal-Amur Main Railroad Line,"

The medal "For the Transformation of the Non-Chernozem Lands of the RSFSR,"

The medal "For the Exploitation of Mineral Resources and the Development of the Western Siberian Oil and Gas Complex;"

e) to be awarded to mothers for giving birth to and raising many children:

The medal "Maternity Medal," Classes I and II;

f) to be awarded for services in the execution of civilian and official duties:

The medal "For Outstanding Service in the Preservation of Public Order,"

The medal "For bravery in Dealing with Fires,"

The medal "For Saving from Drowning."

Article 16. The following medals of the USSR are established to be awarded for distinguished and meritorious service during the Great Patriotic War in the defense, taking and liberation of cities and territories:

The medal "For the Defense of Leningrad,"

The medal "For the Defense of Moscow,"

The medal "For the Defense of Odessa,"

The medal "For the Defense of Sevastopol,"

The medal "For the Defense of Stalingrad,"

The medal "For the Defense of the Caucasus,"

The medal "For the Defense of Soviet Territory Within the Arctic Circle,"

The medal "For Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War, 1941-1945,"

The medal "For Victory over Japan,"

The medal "For the Taking of Budapest,"

The medal "For the Taking of Königsberg,"

The medal "For the Taking of Vienna,"

The medal "For the Taking of Belgrade,"

The medal "For the Liberation of Belgrade,"

The medal "For the Liberation of Warsaw,"

The medal "For the Liberation of Prague,"

The medal "For Valiant Labor in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945."

Article 17. The following medals are established to be awarded in connection with anniversary dates in the history of the Soviet people:

The anniversary medal "For Valiant Labor (For Military Valor). To Commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin,"

The anniversary medal "20th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945,"

The anniversary medal "30th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945,"

The anniversary medal "Twenty Years of the Workers and Peasants Red Army,"

The anniversary medal "Thirty Years of the Soviet Army and Navy,"

The anniversary medal "Forty Years of the Armed Forces of the USSR,"

The anniversary medal "Fifty Years of the Armed Forces of the USSR,"

The anniversary medal "Sixty Years of the Armed Forces of the USSR,"

The anniversary medal "Fifty Years of the Soviet Militia,"

The medal "To Commemorate the 800th Anniversary of Moscow,"

The medal "To Commemorate the 250th Anniversary of Leningrad,"

Chapter V

Honorary Titles of the USSR

Article 18. The honorary titles of the USSR are established to be conferred for particular services in the areas of developing industry, science, health care, public education, culture, art, the strengthening of the country's defenses and for outstanding achievement and great skill in professional activities.

Article 19. The following honorary titles of the USSR are established:

"People's Artist of the USSR,"

"People's Painter of the USSR,"

"People's Architect of the USSR,"

"People's Doctor of the USSR,"

"People's Teacher of the USSR,"

"Pilot-Cosmonaut of the USSR,"

"Meritorious Test Pilot of the USSR,"

"Meritorious Test Navigator of the USSR,"

"Meritorious Military Pilot of the USSR,"

"Meritorious Military Navigator of the USSR,"

"Meritorious Pilot of the USSR,"

"Meritorious Navigator of the USSR,"

Article 20. Individuals upon whom the honorary titles of the USSR are conferred are presented with a citation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and a chest badge.

Chapter VI

Procedure for Recommendation to State Decorations of the USSR

Article 21. The awarding of an order or medal of the USSR, or the conferment of the highest degree of distinguished service or an honorary title of the USSR is carried out according to a recommendation of the USSR Council of Ministers, the ministries, State committees and departments of the USSR, the social organizations in the person of their all-union agencies, the republic, kray or oblast party agencies, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviets and the Councils of Ministers of the union and autonomous republics, the executive committees of the kray and oblast Soviets of People's Deputies and the Soviets of People's Deputies of the autonomous oblasts.

Recommendations are submitted on the initiative of the above-named organs as well as by petitions from their subordinate agencies, enterprises, unions, institutions and organizations.

Article 22. Petitions for decorations are presented to the above-named agency or organization, as a rule, in the labor collective where the individual recommended for the decoration works. The petition is presented to the administration and jointly to the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations of the enterprise, institution, union or organization.

A petition may be presented likewise by a rayon, city or okrug party organ, the executive committee of a rayon, city or okrug Soviet of People's Deputies and, in cases provided for by legislation, by the executive committee of a settlement or rural Soviet of People's Deputies.

The procedure for submitting petitions for decoration of servicemen, workers and employees of the Soviet Army and Navy, personnel and agencies of internal affairs or of the Committee for State Security of the USSR and of individuals of the rank and file and command branches of internal affairs agencies is determined in accordance with the USSR Ministry of Defense, the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs and the USSR Committee for State Security.

Article 23. Recommendations for decoration of foreign citizens and individuals without citizenship who permanently reside on the territory of the USSR is carried out on a universal basis (Articles 21 and 22 of the present General Statute).

Proposals for decoration of foreign citizens and individuals without citizenship who permanently reside on the territory of the USSR as well as for decorations of enterprises, institutions, organizations and populated areas of foreign States are presented by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, or else by ministries, State Committees, departments of the USSR and all-union social organizations in concert with the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Article 24. Petitions for the awarding of orders of the USSR to enterprises, unions, institutions and organizations are submitted by the above-named agencies, while, in regard to military units, the petitions are submitted by the above-named military command.

Petitions for the awarding of orders of the USSR to autonomous republics, krais, oblasts, autonomous oblasts and autonomous okrugs, rayons, cities and other populated areas are submitted by the corresponding party and Soviet agencies.

Article 25. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet issues ukases on the awarding of State decorations of the USSR. These ukases are published for general information in "Departments of the USSR Supreme Soviet" and in other press agencies.

Chapter VII

Procedure for the Presentation of State Decorations of the USSR

Article 26. The presentation of State decorations of the USSR is carried out in the name of and in behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

State decorations of the USSR are presented in solemn ceremony and are broadly publicized.

Article 27. State decorations of the USSR are presented by the Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the First Deputy and the deputies of the Chairman, the Secretary, the members of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and by other individuals empowered by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Article 28. The presentation of State decorations of the USSR is carried out in the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in Presidiums of the Supreme Soviets of the union and autonomous republics, the executive committees of local Soviets of People's Deputies, in labor collectives where the recipients work, at conferences, gatherings of front-rank workers and at other meetings.

State decorations of the USSR are presented to servicemen, as a rule, by the military command of military units.

Article 29. The presentation of State decorations of the USSR to an enterprise, union, institution, organization, union or autonomous republic, kray, oblast, autonomous oblast, autonomous okrug, rayon, city or other populated area is carried out at a solemn meeting or session, while presentation to a military unit is carried out before a formation or at a solemn meeting of representatives from military units.

Article 30. At the same time the State decoration of the USSR is presented, each recipient is also presented with documents on the decoration.

The decoration document specimens are approved by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Chapter VIII

Rights and Responsibilities of the Recipients

Article 31. A citizen of the USSR who has been honored with a State decoration of the USSR must serve as an example in labor, in the execution of military duty and in the execution of other obligations imposed on the citizens of the USSR by Soviet law and by the Constitution of the USSR.

Article 32. State agencies, social organizations, the administration of enterprises, unions, institutions and organizations, labor collectives and the command of military units carry out work on publicizing the achievements and services of the recipients, disseminate their experience and educate the citizens and the generation now growing up in the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions. This is done in the spirit of respect and gratitude for the services of those individuals who have been awarded State decorations of the USSR.

State agencies, social organizations and officials are obligated to render special honor and respect to Heroes of the Soviet Union, Heroes of Socialist Labor and individuals who have been awarded orders and medals and who have been presented with honorary titles of the USSR.

Article 33. Individuals who have been honored with State decorations of the USSR enjoy privileges in certain instances and according to procedures established through legislation.

Article 34. Recipients wear the orders, medals and chest badges for honorary titles of the USSR, as a rule, during sessions of the Soviets of People's Deputies, congresses and conferences of social organizations, on State occasions and at ceremonial meetings. In other instances the recipients may wear either the orders and medals of the USSR or bars bearing their ribbons.

Rules for the wearing of orders, medals, order ribbons and medal ribbons on bars, as well as rules for the wearing of chest badges for honorary titles of the USSR are determined by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Article 35. An enterprise, union, institution, organization or military unit that has been awarded an order of the USSR has the right:

a) to reproduce the image of the order on official documents and stationery, while decorated press agencies have the right to carry the image of the order on periodical issues;

b) to place an enlarged model of the order in official buildings, in museums, in rooms of labor and military glory and in clubs and palaces of culture, as well as to use it as a decoration during participation in demonstrations, for meetings, ceremonial sessions and for other measures.

The enlarged model of an order of the USSR which has been awarded to an autonomous republic, kray, oblast, autonomous oblast, autonomous okrug, rayon, city or other populated area and the text of the Ukase of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet on the decoration may be placed in the building of the Supreme Soviet of the republic or the local Soviet of People's Deputies, in the hall where the sessions are conducted, as well as in other locations at the discretion of the Supreme Soviet of the union or autonomous republic or of the executive committee of the local Soviet of People's Deputies.

The name of the order is included in the title of the enterprise, union, institution, organization or military unit that has been decorated with the order.

Article 36. The order of the USSR that is presented to the enterprise, union, institution, organization, union or autonomous republic, kray, oblast, autonomous oblast, autonomous okrug, rayon, city or other populated area and the document of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in observance of the necessary conditions for safekeeping, is placed for review in a fittingly decorated location at the enterprise, union, institution or organization, in the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the union or autonomous republic or in the executive committee of the local Soviet of People's Deputies. On ceremonial occasions the order is affixed to a banner. The order's ribbon remains on the banner permanently.

The procedure for bearing an order of the USSR on the battle flag of a decorated military unit as well as the procedure for storing the order and the document of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet are determined by an Internal Service Regulation of the Armed Forces of the USSR.

Article 37. Orders and medals of the USSR and chest badges for honorary titles of the USSR belonging to deceased citizens who had been decorated and to those who had been decorated posthumously as well as the documents on their decoration remain with the families or are sent to them to be held in remembrance.

With the permission of the survivors of the deceased or posthumous recipient, the awards and documents on the decoration may be turned over to a

museum for display and safekeeping on the decision of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of union or autonomous republics or of the executive committees of kray or oblast Soviets of People's Deputies. By a decision of the military command, adopted according to a procedure determined by the USSR Ministry of Defense, they may be turned over to military history museums of the military okrugs, groups of forces, PVO okrugs or fleets or to the military museums of the Soviet Army and Soviet Navy.

If the deceased recipient has no survivors, the decorations and documents on the decoration are returned to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Article 38. In the event of re-organization of the decorated enterprise, union, institution or organization, the order may be retained by the successor by a decision of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. A petition for retention of the order by the successor is submitted by the agency carrying out the re-organization.

With the liquidation of a decorated enterprise, union, institution or organization or with the disbandment of a military unit, the order and the document on the decoration are subject to return to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet or else they may be turned over to a museum for display and safekeeping with the permission of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Article 39. Individuals who have been awarded State decorations of the USSR must take care of the items entrusted to them for safekeeping. In the event of loss of the order or the medal, the recipients retain their rights.

Duplicates of orders and medals of the USSR to replace those which have been lost, as a rule, are not given out. Duplicates of orders and medals of the USSR may be given out by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet only in exceptional cases--in the event the order or medal is lost during military action, as a result of a natural disaster or under other circumstances when the recipient is unable to prevent their loss. On these grounds a duplicate chest badge for an honorary title of the USSR may be given out.

A duplicate document on the decoration may be given out by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet or by the agency that had been empowered to carry out the decoration.

Chapter IX

Deprivation of State Decorations of the USSR

Article 40. The deprivation of an order or medal of the USSR, the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, the title of Hero of Socialist Labor, the title of "Mother-Heroine" and honorary titles of the USSR may be accomplished only by the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet in the event of:

a) the conviction of the recipient for a grave crime--upon the recommendation of the court on grounds and according to a procedure established by legislation;

b) the commission by the individual of a misdemeanor that discredits the individual as a recipient--upon the recommendation of the agency that possesses the right to submit recommendations for decoration;

c) the deprivation of the recipient's USSR citizenship.

Article 41. Orders, medals, chest badges for honorary titles of the USSR and the documents for them belonging to an individual deprived of State decorations of the USSR are subject to return to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Chapter X

Responsibility for Illegal Acts in Regard to State Decorations of the USSR

Article 42. The institution and manufacture of decorations and chest badges that possess an outward resemblance to orders and medals of the USSR and to chest badges for honorary titles of the USSR is forbidden.

Article 43. The wearing of an order or medal of the USSR or the chest badge for an honorary title of the USSR by an individual who does not possess the right to do so, as well as their conferment or the commission of other illegal acts in regard to State decorations of the USSR are answerable according to established law.

9512
CSO: 8144/1401

STRATEGIC ROCKET TROOPS OF SOVIET ARMED FORCES

Frankfurt/Main BOLDAT UND TECHNIK in German Apr 80 pp 186-192

[Article by Lt Col Guenter Lippert: "The Strategic Missile Units of the Soviet Armed Forces"]

[Text] "The decisive implements of war presently are represented by strategic nuclear arms and their long-range delivery vehicles.

"The equipment of Soviet Armed Forces with mighty, long-range strategic rocket weapons makes it possible directly to engage the strategic nuclear weapons of the enemy, his economic potential, and his governmental and military command system.

"Any country, especially a country with a small, densely populated territory, can be neutralized and even wiped out in the very shortest time without ground forces having to enter its territory." Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolovskiy, "Militaerstrategie" (Military Strategy).

The "Strategic Missile Units," organized in 1959 as a component of the armed forces, are the youngest, smallest, and at the same time mightiest in the Soviet Armed Forces. The first commander-in-chief of the fifth armed forces component¹ was Chief Marshal of Artillery Mitrofan Nedyelin; its political father was the head of state and party boss Nikita Khrushchev who was ousted in October 1964. The missiles of these units were developed by the designer Sergey Korolev, who was jailed by Stalin from 1938 until 1945, with the help of captured German missiles and missile engineers from the former German army experimental facility at Peenemuende who had been forced to sign employment contracts. The knowhow for the first atomic warheads was procured by the Rosenberg couple and other Soviet spies from the atomic plants of the United States whereas the knowhow for present-day warheads was developed by the atomic physicist Andrey Sakharov, who has in the meantime been stripped of his honorary title, who is the best-known dissident still living in the Soviet Union, and who a short time ago was exiled from Moscow to Gorkiy.

According to Khrushchev's plans, the buildup of the strategic missile forces was supposed to create the prerequisite for reducing the expensive conventional forces. In place of conventional armament, consumer goods production was to be stepped up and the population's living standard was thus to

be raised. Soon after the organization of this new armed forces component, Khrushchev said²: "Our country has mighty rocket weapons. Because of the development of modern war technology, air and naval forces have lost their earlier significance. This type of weapon will not be reduced but rather replaced." And 2 years later the chief of state hinted that money for the expansion of the armored forces is actually wasted: "they will burn before they reach the areas designated"³.

These ideas earned him the hostility of the military who did accept the new armed forces component but not the reduction of the conventional potential. The army cooperated in Khrushchev's overthrow which was soon to follow and in the person of Leonid Brezhnev got a successor who had both of these forces expanded: In other words, both atomic and conventional armaments.

The combination of long-range, ground-based Soviet atomic missiles into a separate armed forces component was only the last step in a development ushered in right after the end of World War II. Back in 1947, the Soviets had launched their first ballistic rocket: A copy of the German "vengeance weapon," the V-2, which had a range of 560 km and which soon afterward was issued to the units. In the West it was designated the SS-2/SIBLING (Figure 2). Starting with the fifties, the Soviets tested medium-range rockets (MRBM)⁴ and then in the middle of the fifties they began to test continental missiles (IRBM)⁵ and intercontinental rockets (ICBM)⁶.

Kapustin Yar, near Volgograd (formerly Stalingrad), on the Caspian Sea, served as test center for medium-range and continental missiles while the intercontinental missiles were fired from the Tyuratam test center on Lake Aral from Kamchatka into the Pacific.

These tests did not remain hidden from the West for long because, starting in the spring of 1955, American long-range reconnaissance aircraft of the U-2 type regularly overflew Soviet national territory. In the process they discovered the first Soviet intercontinental missile on the ramp in Tyuratam in August 1957, a few weeks before launch.

When Nikita Khrushchev in 1960 announced the organization of this armed forces component, the strategic rocket forces, at that time numbering about 200,000 men, had about 200 SS-3/SHYSTER medium-range rockets with a range of barely 2,000 km and about 50 SS-6/SAPWOOD intercontinental missiles with a range of 8,000 km. The first intercontinental missile of the second generation, the subsequent SS-7/SADDLER, with a range of up to 13,000 km, was already being tested.

Continuing Development

The following years were marked by a rapid expansion of Soviet rocket forces, whereby the main effort was aimed at the intercontinent weapons that would threaten the United States. While the ground-based medium-range potential up to the present was "only" about tripled, the land-based intercontinental potential was increased about 30-fold.

This point of main-effort formation became clear also in technology: The second-generation medium-range continental missiles, introduced during the early sixties, were powered by liquid fuel; they were not mobile and--because of their poor target accuracy--they were equipped with an 1-MT warhead; these were the SS-4/SANDAL and SS-5/SKEAN types (Figures 3 and 4); some of them are still operational today. They have been replaced since 1978 by the modern SS-20 which in terms of their technical development level correspond to the fourth generation intercontinental missiles. They are mobile, they are solid-fuelled, and they have three independently targetable warheads which, because of greater accuracy, have an explosive value of "only" 150 KT, each.

The second-generation intercontinental missiles, placed in service early in the sixties, the SS-7/SADDLER and SS-8/SASIN missiles (Figure 5) on the other hand were replaced already starting during the second half of the sixties with the improved SS-9/SCARP, SS-11/SEGO, and SS-13/SAVAGE types (Figures 6, 7, and 8) of the third generation; they have greater target accuracy and therefore can get along with smaller-power warheads. Because of its poor target accuracy, the satellite bombing system (FOBS)⁷, which was placed in orbit by the SS-10/SCRAG (Figure 9), has in the meantime been taken out of the inventory.

According to the SALT I agreement of 1972, the ceiling on the number of booster rockets but not the number of warheads carried by them were determined; however, the third-generation types were partly modified: A number of them received three warheads with a lower explosive power instead of a single warhead with a high explosive power. The individual warheads, released by this multiple warhead to be sure cannot yet be independently steered towards various targets but do distribute the weapons effect more favorably over the general target area (MRV)⁸. Further utilizing the limits set by SALT I, the Soviets finally, starting in 1975, already introduced the SS-17, SS-18, and SS-19 intercontinental missiles of the fourth generation, all of which can be used with independently targetable multiple warheads (MIRV)⁹.

A mobile, solid-fuelled intercontinental missile, the SS-16, has been developed to the point of operational readiness but for the time being must not be produced on the basis of the SALT II agreement which has not yet been ratified by the United States. In the case of this fourth generation, the Soviets, during the Moscow parade, refrained from the previously customary demonstrative presentative of new strategic missiles.

Present-Day Potential

Today, the strategic rocket forces, commanded since 1972 by Army General Tolubko (Figure 10), has a total personnel strength of about 375,000 men. In addition to the actual operational units, they have their own satellite reconnaissance system for the determination of target coordinates as well

to spare the silo and to reduce its diameter only after leaving the launch container (jump or cold-start method).

Figure 8. SS-13/SAVAGE third-generation intercontinental missile, during the Moscow parade, 1974.

Figure 9. SS-10/SCRAG, satellite bombing system, at the 1968 Moscow parade.

Figure 10. Army General Tolubko, commander-in-chief of the strategic rocket forces.

Figure 11. Siloed fire control center of the strategic rocket forces.

Figure 12. Diagram illustrating positioning sector for SS-13/SAVAGE intercontinental missile (see also photo on pp 184-185 [of original]).

Figure 13. Ranges of Soviet medium-range rockets. Key: 1--Since 1959: SS-4; 2--Since 1961: SS-5; 3--Since 1978: SS-20; 4--Range 2,000 km; 5--Warhead: One per rocket; 6--Launch ramp: Silo; 7--Range 3,700 km; 8--Warhead: One per rocket; 9--Launch ramp: Silo; 10--Range 5,000 km; 11--Warhead: Three per rocket; 12--Launch ramp: Mobile; 13--Great target accuracy; 14--Boundary of Warsaw Pact.

Figure 14. Artist's conception of SS-20 continental missile. A modified wheeled vehicle of the MAZ-543 type is used as transport and launch vehicle. The missile is launched from its container by means of compressed air. The missile engine is ignited only after leaving the launch container (jump or cold-start method).

FOOTNOTES

1. The fourth armed forces component was created in 1948 as the "Ground Air Defense Troops" by way of supplementation of the three "conventional" components, that is, the army, navy, and air force.
2. The Supreme Soviet met in session on 14 January 1960.
3. During a reception of participants in the World Forum of Youth.
4. MRBM--Medium range ballistic missile; according to the NATO categorization, medium-range rockets are considered those with a range between 1,000 and 3,000 km.
5. IRBM--Intermediate range ballistic missile; the German name for this "intermediate-range rocket" is: Continental rocket. According to the NATO categorization, IRBM missiles are considered missiles with a range between 3,000 and 5,500 km.

their own supply system and their own security forces. For training their young officers, they have six officer colleges¹⁰ and a rocket engineering college. Advanced training of officers of the Strategic Rocket Forces is being given at a separate military academy.

The operational units are organized in intercontinental missile divisions and continental/medium-range missile division. Each division has several positional groups (regiments) which are subdivided into positional sectors (battalions). The positional sectors consist of three or four rocket launch stations for firing silos and the fire control center (Figure 11).

The divisions of the Strategic Rocket Forces, which are equipped with intercontinental missiles, for logistic and climatic reasons would seem to be stationed mostly in the European part of the Soviet Union and within the area of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. In their siloed positional sectors (Figures 1 and 12) they keep about 1,400 delivery vehicles in a state of constant operational readiness. While the switch is being accomplished from the types of the third generation to the types of the fourth generation, they are made up as follows according to data from the London International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) as of the middle of 1979:

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 100 SS-9/SCARP | Third generation | Range about 1,200 km, single warhead with 18 or 25 MT explosive power, currently MRV with 3 x 4 to 5 MT explosive power |
| 638 SS-11/SEGO | | Range about 10,500 km, single warhead with 1-2 MT explosive power, partly MRV with 3 x 100-300 KT explosive power |
| 60 SS-13/SAVAGE | | Range about 8,000 km, single warhead with 1 MT explosive power |
| 100 SS-17 | Fourth generation | Range about 11,000 km, MIRV with 4 x 900 KT explosive power, partly single warhead with 1 MT explosive power |
| 200 SS-18 | | Range about 10,000 km, single warhead with 18-25 MT explosive power, partly MIRV with 8 x 600 KT explosive power |
| 300 SS-19 | | Range about 11,000 km, MIRV with 6 x 550 KT explosive power, partly single warhead with 5 MT explosive power. |

The divisions which are equipped with medium-range/continental missiles are stationed mostly (about two-thirds) for employment against Western Europe, with a smaller portion for employment against the PRC. The

positioning sectors of the missiles aimed at Western Europe presently are still in the western military districts of the Soviet Union. Conversion to the longer-range SS-20 missiles however offers the opportunity of a deployment echeloned more in depth, extending all the way behind the Ural Mountains.

The entire medium-range/continental missile potential of the Soviet Strategic Rocket Forces as of the middle of 1979 shaped up as follows (Figure 13):

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 500 SS-4/SANDAL | Range about 2,000 km, single warhead with 1 MT explosive power |
| 90 SS-5/SKEAN | Range about 3,700 km, single warhead, with 1 MT explosive power |
| 120 SS-20 | Range about 5,000 km, MIRV with 3 x 150 KT explosive power. |

It is assumed here that the same number of older types was and is being taken out in return for the newly installed or still incoming SS-20 missiles. But because each SS-20 can engage three different targets, the fighting value per weapons system is tripled with every new arriving missile. With a deployment of a total of 200 SS-20 missiles already they attain the past volume of target coverage. At the same time, the lower explosive power of the SS-20 warheads is balanced out by the considerably greater target accuracy of that missile. Here are two important improvements which must be added: The weapons system's mobility makes it more difficult to detect it and thus reduces its vulnerability. The solid-fuel power for its rocket, compared to the liquid-fuel power of the earlier models, considerably reduces the reaction time in effect so far (Figure 14).

Without speaking an untruth, Soviet Chief of State and Party Boss Brezhnev was therefore able to declare "with all certainty" during his October 1979 East Berlin Speech: "Over the past 10 years, the number of medium-range nuclear weapons carriers, in the European part of the Soviet Union, was not increased by a single rocket (!). On the contrary--the number of launch ramps (!) for medium-range rockets as well as the power of the nuclear charges of these rockets even declined somewhat." And "magnanimously" he was able then to declare himself ready, "to reduce the number of medium-range nuclear weapons carriers (!) in the western territories of the Soviet Union compared to the current level"--in other words, the SS-20 makes this possible to the advantage of the Soviet Union.

The situation in the field of intercontinental missiles is similar. During SALT II, the Soviet Union was able without any worries to agree to a reduction in its strategic nuclear weapons carriers because the introduction of MIRV and the increase in the target accuracy of its rockets enabled it to

catch up with the United States in qualitative terms so that they can reduce older weapons systems without any disadvantage. On the contrary:

In 1969, the Soviet Union had a total of about 1,400 strategic nuclear weapons carriers which were able to deliver one warhead, each, to the target, that is to say, the Strategic Rocket Forces plus the strategic components of the air and naval forces.

In 1979, the total number of strategic nuclear weapons delivery vehicles of the Soviet Union came to about 2,500. But they are able already to deliver about 5,000 warheads to just as many targets.

By the end of 1981--if SALT II is to be ratified unchanged--the total number of strategic nuclear weapons carriers will have been reduced to 2,250. But among them, 1,320 can carry multiple warheads with up to ten targetable individual warheads. The Soviet Union's strategic nuclear weapons delivery vehicles will then be able to deliver about 7,500 nuclear warheads to just as many targets.

The Strategic Rocket Forces, which today already have about 600 intercontinental missiles with MIRV warheads, can replace additional third generation systems with fourth generation systems: The number of land-based intercontinental missiles with MIRV warheads is limited to 820 by SALT II.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

Figure 1. Launch silo for SS-13/SAVAGE intercontinental missile with a range of about 8,000 km.

Figure 2. SS-2/SIBLING, the Soviet Union's first ballistic rocket, a copy of the German V-2, also called the Korolev rocket. In the lower right-hand corner, the Soviet rocket designer Sergey Korolev who was in Stalin's jails until 1945.

Figure 3. SS-4/SANDAL, second-generation medium-range missile, in Moscow in 1963.

Figure 4. SS-5/SKEAN, second-generation continental missile, being inserted in the silo.

Figure 5. SS-8/SASSIN, second-generation intercontinental missile, in Moscow in 1964.

Figure 6. SS-9/SCARP, third-generation intercontinental missile, in Moscow in 1967.

Figure 7. SS-11/SEGO, third-generation intercontinental missile, during the 1973 Moscow parade. The rocket is in a container from which it is launched by means of compressed air. The rocket engine is ignited in order

6. ICBM--Intercontinental ballistic missiles; according to NATO, intercontinental missiles are those with a range of more than 5,500 km.
7. FOBS--Fractional Orbital Bombardment System. In this weapons system, the warhead is placed in an orbit around the earth and is guided to the target from that orbit.
8. Because the individual warheads are released from the rocket's nose cone only after re-entry into the earth's atmosphere, they are called "Multiple Re-Entry Vehicle" (MRV) in the English language.
9. These multiple warheads are referred to in English as "Multiple Independently Targetable Re-Entry Vehicles" (MIRV).
10. Including one school for political officers, the other for unit commanders.

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